

RESATKO, Endre

A research institute unit. Magy ep ipar 11 no.7:300-302 '62.

RESATKO, E.

"A new rolling mill is under construction in the Lenin Metallurgical Works in Diosgyor." p. 557. (Termeszt es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 9, Sept 53, Budapest)

"The cultural life of national minorities." Tr. from the Rumanian. p. 558.

(Termeszt es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 9, Sept 53, Budapest)

"New paleontological discoveries in China." Tr. from the Russian. p. 559.

(Termeszt es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 9, Sept 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

Resba, J.

AGRICULTURE

REZBA, J. ; ZABORIL, J. ; JANDA, V.

Toward great achievements. p. 146.

Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1958

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

RESCH, Albert

Decomposition of organic compounds by potassium. III.
Microdetermination of chlorine and bromine. Gerald
Kainz and Albert Resch (Univ. Vienna). *Mikrochemie ver.*
Mikrochim. Acta 39, 1-8 (1962); cf. *C.A.* 45, 6534i. — Take a
sample of about 4 mg. for the detn. of Cl and about 7 mg.

for Br. Use K that has been washed with petr. ether and
preserved under it. Heat the sample with K in a glass tube
which is about 8 cm. long with 6 mm. inside diam. After heat-
ing, cool and break the pointed end of the tube. Put the open
parts in 2 ml. of 95% MeOH and afterwards add a little
more water. If the substance contains no N or S, add 2
ml. of 5 N HNO₃ and 10 drops of 40% ferric alum soln.
Add a measured vol. of 0.01 N AgNO₃ which is 4-10 ml. in
excess. Heat to coagulate the AgCl ppt. and filter through
a filter contg. sea sand and asbestos. Wash with hot water
and titrate the excess Ag⁺ by the Volhard method after
adding 2 ml. of nitrobenzene. If N is present some KCN
will be formed and the soln. must be treated with AcOH and
the liberated HCN boiled off. If S is present treat the aq.
ext. from which MeOH has been removed by heating with a
basic soln. contg. 10 drops of perhydrol to oxidize S²⁻ to
SO₄²⁻. Instead of detg. Br⁻ by the Volhard titration, the
iodometric procedure described in the previous paper (*loc.*
cit.) is advantageous.

W. T. Hall

CP

7

Decomposition of organic compounds by potassium. III. Microdetermination of chlorine and bromine. Gerahd Kainz and Albert Resch (Univ. Vienna). *Mikrochemie ver. Mikrochim. Acta* 39, 1-8 (1932); cf. C.A. 45, 6534i. — Take a sample of about 4 mg. for the detn. of Cl and about 7 mg.

for Br. Use K that has been washed with petr. ether and preserved under it. Heat the sample with K in a glass tube which is about 8 cm. long with 6 mm. inside diam. After heating, cool and break the pointed end of the tube. Put the open parts in 2 ml. of 95% MeOH and afterwards add a little more water. If the substance contains no N or S, add 2 ml. of 5 N HNO₃ and 10 drops of 40% ferric alum soln. Add a measured vol. of 0.01 N AgNO₃ which is 4-10 ml. in excess. Heat to coagulate the AgCl ppt. and filter through a filter contg. sea sand and asbestos. Wash with hot water and titrate the excess Ag⁺ by the Volhard method after adding 2 ml. of nitrobenzene. If N is present some KCN will be formed and the soln. must be treated with AcOH and the liberated HCN boiled off. If S is present treat the aq. ext. from which MeOH has been removed by heating with a basic soln. contg. 10 drops of perhydrol to oxidize S²⁻ to SO₄²⁻. Instead of detg. Br⁻ by the Volhard titration, the iodometric procedure described in the previous paper (*loc. cit.*) is advantageous.

W. T. Hall

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
BC Lime-marl plaster. M. A. RAGZHINOV (Stroch. Mas. 1986, No. 1, 48-50). — Marl (CaO, 6-10, Al₂O₃ 1-30, Fe₂O₃ 0-30, CaO 44-50, MgO 5-20, SO₃ 0-40, ignition loss 25-30%) when saturated with H₂O gave a negative electrokinetic potential at the H₂O-marl interface. The optimum ratio of air-dried CaO to marl, calc. on the basis of transformation of the SiO₂ into Ca₂ silicate, was 6-1 of that determined according to the max. mechanical strength and mutual densification. The mortars can be used for plastering work. Ch. Abs. (a)													B-I-10												
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
12/0880													12/1137												

112 AND 112B (112B)										112 AND 112B (112B)									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC B-I-9 Colloid-chemical character of mixtures of cements, and method for determining the best relations between the composition of the components. M. A. Nemchetaikov (Kolloid. Zhurn., 1935, 1, 525-540). —The effects of (H_2O), relative proportions of components, and additions of C_2H_5, Cl, and NH_3 on the heats of wetting, the activity of the hydraulic components, the stability of the suspensions, and the strength of the final product are discussed and illustrated by data on various cements, stuccos, etc. Ch. Abs. (c)																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
112 AND 112B (112B)										112 AND 112B (112B)									
112 AND 112B (112B)										112 AND 112B (112B)									

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS		3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
COLLOID-CHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF MIXED BUILDING CEMENTS AND A METHOD OF DETERMINING THE OPTIMAL RELATIONS OF THEIR COMPONENTS. M. A. Reschetnikov (Kolloid. Zhurn., 1935, 1, 535 - 539). The strength of a cement is max. at a definite H_2O content (e.g., 12%); if the cement hardens under external pressure the max. moves towards lower (H_2O), e.g., 10%, whereas the strength of the max. increases. The ratio of CaO: clay in hydraulic cements which corresponds with the highest strength decreases when the cement sets under pressure. Electro-osmotic measurements show that mixed cements always consist of a positive (towards H_2O) and a negative constituent: Portland cement, chalk, and gypsum are positive; burned clay, coal ash, etc. are negative. The first stage of the setting is mutual coagulation of colloids. Vol. contraction during mixing of CaO and clay varies in the same order as the strength of the resulting cement. J.J.B.			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS		3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS	
1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS		3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS	

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC a-1 Absorption of carbon monoxide by cuprammonium salts. N. M. SHVORONKOV and P. M. RYKOVA (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1963, 10, No. 8, 41-42).—Max. absorption of CO by aq. ammoniacal Cu⁺ formate or lactate is obtained at > 80° and at high pressures. 80% of the absorbed CO is evolved on heating at 80°; at higher temp. loss of NH₃ and separation of free Cu take place. The absorptive capacity increases with the Cu and NH₃ contents. R. T.																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
3RD ORDER										4TH ORDER									

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry,
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase
Transition.

B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24102

Author : Reseev, S.

Inst : Bucharest Institute of Petroleum and Gas.

Title : Contribution to the Problem of Determination of the Possibility of Effectuation of Chemical Reactions.

Orig Pub : Lucrarile inst. petrol. si gaze Bucuresti, 1957, 2, No 2, 105-124

Abstract : Description of a method which makes it possible to calculate the region of temperatures and pressures at which a given chemical reaction can result in a predetermined yield.

Card 1/1

12

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Processes and Their Application.
Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum Motor and Rocker
Fuels. Lubricants.

H-23

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15752.

Author : Raseev S, Hoffman S.

Inst : Bucharest Institute of Petroleum and Gas

Title : Study of Selective Purification with Furfurole of Oils Derived from Rumanian Paraffinic Petroleum.

Orig Pub: Lucrarile inst. petrol. si gaze Bucuresti, 1957, 2, No 2, 149-169.

Abstract: For oils -- light, medium, and heavy -- derived from paraffinic petroleum of the Tsintya-Baykoy-Floreshti [Transliterated Russian spelling] deposit, a study was made of the effect of temperature and furfurole: oil ration on the yield and quality of the refined product. Graphs have been plotted for the selection of optimal conditions of purification. The authors pro-

Card : 1/2

K. J. K. K., Praha, Ing.

Unification of the services of organization, planning, and production development into a single section. Tehnika Jug 17 no. 6: 611: Organizacija rada 14 no. 6: 1163-1170 Je '61.

1. Technical consultant, "Metalna" Enterprise, Maribor.

RESEK, Franjo, inž., visi tehnicki saradnik (Novi Sad, Fruskogorski put,
Kula 3/VII)

Importance of an intermediate control in designing automation of
production processes in foundries, forges, and plants for thermal
treatment. Tehnika Jug:Suppl.:Masinstvo 12 no.3:488-492 Mr '63.

1. Pokrajinski zavod za unapredenje organizacije industrijske
proizvodnje i produktivnosti rada, Novi Sad.

PAKSHIN, M.F., RESENCHUK, N.A., KAZAKOVA, T.G.

Unusual case of amoebic dysentery. Sov.med. 22 no.11:150-151
N'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Sevastopol'skoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL, case reports
with intestinal ulceration (Rus))

DISCHKA, Gyozo, dr., a muszaki ~~tu~~diplomanyok doktora; ASBOTH, Tiborne;
BECK, Tamas; MARTHA, Endre; RESETERITS, Jozsef, mernok

Remarks delivered at the conference on the interactions of
instrumental and organoleptic textile test and the trend
of their development. Magy textil 15 no.3:134-135 Mr '63.

RESETIC, Boris, inz.

The Ljubljana-Maribor-Austria coaxial cable. PIT zbor 16 no.12:296-
297 D '62.

RESETKA, Dusan; PAVLIK, Milos

Determination of total nitrogen in the presence of a high-nitrate content. Sbor pal vod VSChT 4 no.1:207-219 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra technologie vody, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologiccka, Praha.

(Nitrogen) (Nitrates)

RESETKA, Dusan

Biological treatment of waste water from viscose rayon processing in laboratory models of activated sludge tanks. Sbor pal vod VSChT no.3, part 1:191-228 '59.

1. Katedra technologie vody Vysoke skoly chemicko-technologicke, Praha.

RESNETAK, J.

Resetnak, J. Problem of the use of inferior kinds of coal for production of metalluric coke. P. 104

So: Monthly List of the East European Acceession, (Ehal), LC. Vol. 4
no. 10, Oct. 1955

Rešetňák, J

MB
FU On the Problem of Utilizing Low Grade Coals for Coking
in the Steel Industry. J. Rešetňák. (Poleva, 1965, 25, (4),
104-109). [In Czech]. On the basis of theoretical considera-
tions and laboratory experiments it is shown that some low-
grade coals are suitable for coking provided they are first
freed from dust.—p. v.

L 31249-66 EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6022828 SOURCE CODE: RU/0018/65/000/003/0134/0137
AUTHOR: Rosetov, D.--Reshetov, D. 31
ORG: Baumann Institute, Moscow B
TITLE: Ways for increasing the safety and durability of machines 14
SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 3, 1965, 134-137
TOPIC TAGS: machine industry, safety engineering, durability 14
ABSTRACT: A survey of the measures used in the Soviet Union to increase the safety
and durability of machines. Design, construction and operational aspects are covered.
[Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]
SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card

1/1

90

UDC:

621-7

895

0812

ISTOMIN, Georgiy Petrovich, inzh.; RESH, Fridrikh Frantsevich, inzh.;
FILIPPOV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; MELMYEV, A.S., inzh., red.;
MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Cranes on rubber-tired wheels and railroad cranes] Pnevmosteponnyye
zheleznodorozhnye krany. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-
stroit. lit-ry, 1958. 326 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

DUCHINSKAYA, Yuliya Ivanovna; CHIBYSHEV, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; KISELEVA,
Ye.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MEYER, V.K., inzh., spetsred.;
RESH, A.S., red.; TIL'NIN, I.I., inzh., spetsred.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

[Production of synthetic aromatic principles] Proizvodstvo
sinteticheskikh dushistykh veshchestv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1959. 163 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Flavoring essences)

TOVBIN, Isaak Moiseyevich; FAYNBERG, Yevsey Yefimovich; BOROVY, L.F.,
inzh., retsenzent; KROKHIN, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, spetsred.;
RESH, G.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Technological designing for fat processing enterprises;
refining and hydrogenation of fats] Tekhnologicheskoe
proektirovanie shiopererabatyvaiushchikh predpriatii;
rafinatsiia i gidrogenizatsiia zhirov. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1959. 398 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Oils and fats)

GRYAZNOV, Vyacheslav Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZELIKMAN, Grigoriy
Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent;
FERTMAN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, spetsred.; RESH, G.S., red.;
CHIBYSHOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Calculation, storage and transportation of distilled spirits]
Uchet, khranenie i transportirovka spirita. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1958. 179 p.

(Alcohols)

(MIRA 11:7)

RESH, G.S.

POPOV, P.K.; POPOV, N.G.; REZNIKOV, Z.O.; BOROVICH, I.L.; MOREYNIS, Ya.I.;
RESH, G.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444-5

[Technical, industrial, and financial plan for sugar plants:
principles and methods of drawing them up] Tekhpromfinplan i ekonomnykh
zavodov; printsipy i metodika sostavleniia. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1958. 147 p.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Sugar industry)

GRZHIVO, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; RESH, G.S., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.
red.

[Food value and chemical ingredients of canned goods] Pishchevaia
tsennost' i khimicheskii sostav konservov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1957. 206 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Food, Canned)

GARBUZOV, Z.Ye., inzhener; MEDOKUCHAYEV, B.N., inzhener; RESH, P.F., inzhener
FEDOROV, A.P., inzhener; KHLOPOTOV, N.N., inzhener; SHLIKHYEN, S.R.,
inzhener

The B-153 excavator with hydraulic transmission mounted on the
"Belarus" tractor. Mekh. stroi. 12 no.6:5-9 Je '55.
(Excavating machinery) (MLRA 8:6)

INOV'YEV, A.I.; PRASS, B.Yu., spetsredaktor; RESH, G.S., redaktor;
GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technology of common and iodized salt] Tekhnologiya vyvazhnoi i
iodirovannoi soli. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 85 p.
(Salt) (MLRA 10:9)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/11 Surgery Nov 59

6681. TRANSPARIETAL SPLENOPORTOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF EPI-GASTRIC TUMOURS (Russian text) - Resh I., Bret I. and Liskova M. - KHIRURGIYA 1959, 2 (10-20) Tables 1 illus. 9

More than 400 splenoportographic examinations were performed by the authors without any complications. In 78% of the cases the spleen was normal in size; the percentage of unsuccessful examinations averaged 2.5%. The authors give a short description of: (a) the technique of examination with skiascopic control; (b) the normal splenoportogram on the basis of analysis of 25 normal examinations and (c) splenoportograms in various diseases. The pathological cases are subdivided into 6 groups. The results of analysis of 174 examinations in 162 patients with epi-gastric tumours are presented. The greatest diagnostic significance of splenoportography lies in the improvement of the diagnosis of liver tumours. Splenoportography is also a valuable method in the diagnosis of retroperitoneal and pancreatic tumours where, besides the detection of the tumour, it permits conclusions on the possibility of surgical intervention. In tumours of the stomach it is possible to detect metastases in the splenic hilum, in the pancreas, in the hepatoduodenal ligament and the growth of the tumour into the pancreas. Splenoportography, however, cannot establish the indications for surgical intervention in tumours of the stomach; it only facilitates the preoperative diagnosis. In tumours of the stomach and of the left and right curvatures of the large intestine, splenoportography helps the surgeon to determine the possibility of surgical procedure. In tumours of the kidneys and adrenal glands, splenoportography does not play an important part and is indicated only in tumours with atypical signs pointing to the disturbance of the portal blood flow.

(IX, 5, 14, 16)

GILTS, A.G. kand. tekhn. nauk; DONSKOV, V. Ye., kand. ekonom. nauk, retsenzent, spetsred.; KAZDAN, I. M., kand. ekonom. nauk, retsenzent; RESH, G.S., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Setting up technical norms in the food industry] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie v pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 289 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Food industry)

23

Character of changes in the fiber in the process of grinding. M. REAN AND L. KANTOR *Bumashnaya Prom.* 12, No. 1, 53-60(1933).—In the mech grinding the fiber undergoes only phys. changes, the swollen cellulose becoming more reactive. CHAS BLANC

ASAC SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Character of changes in the fibre in the process of grinding. M. Kagan and L. KANTOR (Bamashu. Prom., 1952, 12, No. 1, 55-60).--The swollen cellulose becomes more reactive. Ch. Jan.																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									

Precipitation of lead-salts from nitric without reagents. M. B. P. L. GOLUBOVA, and A. KOSHEVA-SKAYA (*Doklady Akad. Nauk, Moscow*, 1968, Ed. 3).— $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$ (54 hr. at 60°) and Na_2CO_3 (3 hr. at 60°) gave poorer results than NaOH . Optimum results with sodium azide formed, from the precipitation of the monosulfite and lead processes, were obtained at 60° in 1–2.5 hr., with $\text{NaOH} + \text{Na}_2\text{S} = 10\text{--}17\%$ of the wt. of dry nitric.

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																										CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX																									
Production of half-pulp from straw without pressure. M. Resh, L. Skulskaya and A. Rubenkina-Gor. <i>Unterlagen Tsch. (Moscow) Ausgabe II</i>(1933); <i>Zellstoff u. Papier</i> 16, 50-7(1934).—The effects of chemicals and their quantities, of liquor concn. and of temp. were studied on the production of half-stuff from straw without pressure. Expts. with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ (24 hrs. at 15°) and Na_2CO_3 (3 hrs. at 80°) gave poorer results than those obtained with NaOH. Alk. smelt liquors, from the regeneration of the monosulfite and kraft processes, were also used, the ratio of NaOH to Na_2S being varied. The optimum results were obtained at 80° for 1-2.5 hrs. with NaOH + Na_2S equal to 10-17% of the dry straw. Bleaching expts. gave poor results. S. I. Aronovskiy																																																			
ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

CO

26

PROCESSES AND PREPARATION

Ultramarine. V. P. OSMULSKII and M. P. REZII. Russ. appl. 50,074, Dec. 5, 1929. The black caustic obtained from spent sulfite liquor is evapd. to dryness, disintegrated, mixed with sulfur, kaolin and silica, calcined in crucibles or muffle furnaces and then worked over by usual methods.

ASAC 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

24

Production of straw pulp at low pressure. M. P. Resh, A. P. Petrov and V. A. Pinchuk. *Bumazhnyi Prom.* 12, No. 11, 26-9(1933). — Rye and wheat straw cooked by the sulfate and sulfate-sulfite process at 4 atms. produced a good grade of writing paper. Chas. Blanc.

ASB, 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

24

Accelerated cooking of straw pulp. M. P. Resh and A. P. Petrov. *Bumashnaya Prom.* 12, No. 12, 23-30 (1933); cf. preceding abstr.---An easily bleachable pulp was produced by treating rye and wheat straw, or a mixt., with 1% NaOH at 90-5° for 15-30 min. and then cooking 1 hr. at 5-6 atms. The reduced time of cooking resulted in a higher grade of cellulose and good grade of writing and other sorts of paper. Chas. Blanc

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
Use of seed-flax pulp in the production of fine rag papers. I. A. Kantor and M. P. Resh. <i>Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Bumatshch. Prom. Materialy (Central Sci. Research Inst. Paper Ind. Trans.)</i> 1933, No. 4, 108-01. Exptl. tests resulted in good grades of cigaret and transfer paper by substituting 25, 40 and 50% of seed-flax pulp for rag stuff. Supplies and economy of seed-flax straw in Ukraine as a raw material for paper industry. V. Chulstov. <i>Ibid.</i> 191-219. A discussion. Mechanical-chemical method of production of rag halfstuff from seed-flax straw and from common flax refuse straw. I. A. Kantor and S. M. Ikhel'zon. <i>Ibid.</i> 1934, No. 1, 147-71. Seed- and common-flax straws, dried to 5-7% moisture content, were subjected to a series of mech. operations with the reduction of chaff to 6-7 and 6-6%, resp., and a pulp yield of 24.5% of oven-dry straw. The products by 2-stage pulping with 10% CaO and 1-3% NaOH, 1-2 hrs. at 0.8-0.9 atm. pressure and 6 hrs. at 3.5-4 atm., followed by heating to 35-40° Schopper-Riegler freeness and bleaching with 3-4% of active Cl₂, produced 14 g. transfer paper and in mints, with 80% wood pulp a stand and grade of cigaret paper. The mech. and other properties of the papers are equal to those obtained from linen stuffs of the lower grades. Similar products were obtained from the straws contg. 12% chaff by pulping 2-3 hrs. at 0.8-0.9 atm. and then 8-9 hrs. at 4 atm. with 10% CaO and 5% NaOH, followed by heating to 35-40° freeness and bleaching with 4% of active Cl₂. Chas. Blanc																									
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
B-II-5																			
(A) Use of wood-flax pulp in production of fine rag papers. L. A. Kargin and M. P. Dymov. (B) Supplies and economy of wood-flax straw in Ukraine as a raw material for the paper industry. V. Churinov. (C) Mechanized chemical methods of production of rag paper from wood-flax straw and from common flax without straw. L. A. Kargin and S. M. Ivanov (Chem. Ind. Pap. Ind. Trans., 1963, No. 4, 168-171, 191-192; 1964, No. 1, 167-171). (A) Results of tests with 25, 40, and 50% of wood-flax pulp substituted for rag stuff are described. (B) A discussion. (C) The straw was treated mechanically to reduce the chaff content. The product was subjected to a 2-stage pulping with 10% of CaO and 1-5% NaOH (1-3 hr. at 0.5-0.8 atm.; 6 hr. at 3.5-4 atm.), followed by beating at 25-35° and bleaching with 2-4% of active Cl. Ch. App. (d)																			
A10-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST CROSS										2ND CROSS									
3RD CROSS										4TH CROSS									

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
B-II-5																			
Accelerated cooking of stone-pulp. M. F. Rame and H. P. Rame (Quartzite). Trans. 1938, 12, No. 12, 37-39. This study indicates pulp was produced by heating 1% and wheat straw, or a mixture, with 1% NaOH at 90-95° for 15-20 min., and then cooking for 1 hr. at 2-4 atm. G. Ann.																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM: ST-221111										TO: ST-221111									
GROUP: 1										GROUP: 1									
SUBGROUP: 1										SUBGROUP: 1									
ELEMENT: 1										ELEMENT: 1									

111 AND 2ND ORDER) 111 AND 2ND ORDER)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-II-5

Production of straw pulp at low pressure. M. P. Kuznetsov, A. S. Buzov, and V. A. Frolov. (Soviet Union). From: 1980, No. 11, 88-89. -- By and wheat straw cooked by the sulphate and sulphate-sulphite process at 6 atm. produced good-grade writing paper. Ch. Ann.

AS 8-11 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 2ND ORDER) 111 AND 2ND ORDER)

111 AND 2ND ORDER) 111 AND 2ND ORDER)

Production of halfstuff from straw without pressure by maceration. M. I. Resh, L. Skul'skaya and A. Rubelina-Govt. *Tsentral' Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumaashnoi Prom. Materialov* (Trans. Central Sci. Research Inst. Paper Ind.) 1933, No. 2, 157-70; cf. C. A. 28, 26207.—A high grade of pulp, suitable for production of wrapping paper and cotton of the semi-kraft type, was obtained from eye straw by macerating 3-3 hrs. at

80° with 10-17% (based on absolutely dry straw) of mixts. of NaOH and Na₂S in proportions of 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1, or with causticized (Ca(OH)₂-treated) sulfite-sulfate recovered liquor melt. Production of straw cellulose. M. I. Resh and A. P. Petrov. *Ibid.* 171-8.—A good grade of wrapping paper was obtained by pulping straw 4-5 hrs. at 1-5 atm. pressure with mixts. of Na₂SO₃ and NaHCO₃ (55% yield), Na₂SO₃ and Na₂CO₃ (65% pulp), Na₂SO₃, Na₂CO₃ and Na₂S (60% pulp), NaOH, Na₂CO₃ and Na₂S (60% pulp). "Sulfite" (from PhOH production), contg. 65% Na₂SO₃, was successfully substituted for cont. Na₂SO₃. Economics of production of straw halfstuff by maceration without pressure and by cooking at low pressure. V. Chumstov. *Ibid.* 170-94.—Economic advantages of utilizing waste straw for the production of better grades of comm. papers by the 2 processes are discussed. The method of maceration is considered more economical, because it gives a somewhat better yield, requires simpler equipment, etc. C. B.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50																																																	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50																																				
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																																				
PROCESSES AND PREPARATION (Wood-pulp) condenser paper. M. P. Resh and L. A. Kantar. <i>Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnok Prom. Materialov</i> (Central Sci. Research Inst. Paper Ind. Trans.) 1933, No. 4, 141-54. - Methods of mech. processing and phys. and elec. properties of condenser paper obtained from mixes. of wood and straw pulp with rag pulp are described. Economy of production of condenser paper from (wood) pulp. S. Khvatt. <i>Ibid.</i> 154-68. - A discussion. Chas. Blanc																																																	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																	

SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
Two-stage method of production of halfstuff and cellulose from straw. P. S. Larin. <i>Materialy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazh.-Tsellyuloz. Prom. (Trans. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Paper Cellulose Ind.)</i> 1932, No. 2, 16-42. By steeping shredded straw with 7 parts of 1-2.5% NaOH at room temp. for 4-12 hrs., 73.3-84.15% of inferior grade of yellow halfstuff and wrapping paper was obtained. The consumption of 7-12% of NaOH renders the process unprofitable. The lab. and semi-com. scale expts. with the production of straw halfstuff and hard and soft pulp by two-stage process consisted in steeping straw either cold or hot with 7 parts of NaOH and then steaming the pressed-out mass under pressure. A yield of 64% of halfstuff resulted with 1% NaOH by steeping 8-10 hrs. at 20°, or 4-5 hrs. at 40° or 2-2.5 hrs. at 60°, and steaming 2 hrs. at 140°, or 40 min. at 160° or 15 min. at 175°. By similar procedures with 2.5% NaOH 50% of hard pulp was obtained, and 43-6% of soft pulp by steaming 10-30 min. longer or by working with a liquor in which 25% of NaOH was substituted by Na ₂ S. In all cases 27% of NaOH was recovered. The halfstuff is unbleachable. The bleached hard and soft pulps in their chem. and mech. properties closely resemble the products obtained by the usual alk. and sulfate cooking. The unbleached pulp is considerably lighter in color than that produced by the common method and can be used without bleaching, either alone or in mixts. with a	bleached pulp, in the production of better grades of paper. The yield of cellulose is increased 2-3% and the time of cooking is reduced 2.5-3 times. By using dil. alkali in proportion of 7:1 instead of 2:1, 30% of the component parts of straw is removed with the resulting greater digester output. Straw pulp by the Sudakov-Larin method. M. P. Resh and A. P. Petrov. <i>Ibid.</i> 1932, No. 3, 3-11; cf. C. A. 28, 4226 ¹⁹ .—Paper produced from 100% of the above straw cellulose showed better mech. properties than the paper obtained from sulfate and sulfite-sulfate straw pulp, and can be used for the production of writing, printing, cigaret, condenser and other finer sorts of paper. Chas. Blanc
ASD 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1932-1933	

Pulping of seed flax straw. M. V. Reah and Mark J. Ternitt, *Nauch.-Industriell. Inst. Bismahol Prom. Materialen* 1936, No. 2, 87-106. The best results were obtained by macerating with 2% NaOH or NaOH + Na₂S, preferably at 100°, with mech. reworking (rod mill), draining and cooking 2 hrs. at 6 atm. or 6 hrs. at 4 atm. The method gives a highly and uniformly cooked pulp capable of good bleaching. The same procedure without the mech. treating gave an inferior product. The continuous-stage cooking method of Rozenberger (*C. A.* 29, 3805¹) is recommended for the pulping of seed flax straw. Chas. Blanc

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

RESH, V.I., inzh.

Combined dust removal from mine atmosphere. Bezop. truda v prom.
5 no. 5:27-28 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Berezovskiy rudnik im. S.M. Kirova.
(Berezovskiy--Gold mines and mining--Safety measures)

112-3-6226

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 3, p. 168 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Resh, V. K., Donal'dson, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Portable Instruments for Monitoring of β -Rays
(Portativnyye pribory dlya dozimetrii β -luchey)

PERIODICAL: Dozimetriya ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy, Moscow,
Gostekhteorizdat, 1956, pp. 121-131

ABSTRACT: The author describes β - and γ -radiation dosimeters
using an ionization chamber as the detector and a
scintillation counter with a delicate scintillator.
V.B.I.

Card 1/1

RESH, Yu.A., assistant

Wave disintegration in shallow waters. Trudy LIIZHT no.165:
207-214 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Waves)

RESH, Yu. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The disruption of waves in a reservoir with an inclined bottom". Leningrad, 1959. 12 pp (Min Transportation USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers in Acad V. N. Chaztsov), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1959, 120)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2662

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Resh, Yu. A.

TITLE: Utilization of Water Energy of Small Rivers for Local Electric Railroad Supply (Ispol'zovaniye vodnoy energii malykh rek dlya mestnogo elektrosnabzheniya zheleznoy dorogi)

PERIODICAL: Sb. stud. nauchn. o-va Leningr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 4, pp 101-106

ABSTRACT: In raising the traffic capacity of the electrified railroad transportation, the correct choice of electric power supply to small railroad stations is a first-priority objective. In many cases, instead of steam energy, utilization of cheap water energy of small rivers, with an installed capacity of 50-500 kw, will be more economical. On the strength of experience with small rural hydroelectric generating stations, it is recommended that the railroad hydroelectric generating stations be designed on the basis of the average winter 90-per cent

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-2-2662

Utilization of Water Energy of Small Rivers for Local Electric Railroad Supply
available discharge in a low-water year, and that the peculiarities of the rail-
road transportation be taken into consideration. A project of a 94-kw hydro-
electric generating station is cited as an example.

V.A.P.

Card 2/2 .

RESHCHIKOVA, A. A.

**Reshchikova, A. A. and Tenkova, Z. V. O vzaimnii vysooty nizhnego granitsy oblakov i dal'nosti vizimosti. [The relation between the height of the cloud base and visibility.] Leningrad. Tsentral'naya Aerologicheskaya Observatoriya, No. 7:16-21, 1952. 9 tables. DLC*
 —The authors examine the relationship between the height of the cloud base and the horizontal visibility for stratus clouds up to 150 m. It was found that for stratus clouds, no relationship exists between the height of the lower cloud boundary and horizontal visibility; these clouds always permit good visibility. On the case of Ns-Frn clouds, the relationships between cloud height and horizontal visibility is very slight being expressed only at moderate heights, but only in the case of Frnb clouds. The data on cloud heights and visibility are presented in tables. Subject Headings: 1. Cloud height-visibility relationships 2. Cloud height 3. Hari-

RESECHIKOVA, A. A.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Process of the Separation of Mixtures by Rectification and Molecular Distillation." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Chemicotechnological Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 5, Mar 54)

SO:SUM 243, 19 Oct 54

RESHOCHIKOVA, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4512

Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya

Atmosfernaya turbulentnost' (Atmospheric Turbulence) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat
(Otd-niye), 1960. 102 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 34) 750 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed.: S.M. Shmeter, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: M.I. Sorokina;
Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Transactions of the Central Aerological Observatory
is intended for meteorologists. It may also be useful to aviation personnel.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection contain the results of experimental re-
search on turbulence in the troposphere and lower stratosphere. Individual
articles deal with methods used in experimental investigation of atmospheric
turbulence by studying its effect on aircraft and free balloons. No person-
alities are given. References follow each article.

Card 1/ 2

Atmospheric Turbulence

SOV/4512

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Pinus, N.Z. The Present State of the Problem of Free Atmosphere Turbulence Causing Aircraft Bumpiness	3
Shmeter, S.M. Turbulence in the Clouds of the Upper Troposphere	52
Keshchikova, A.A. Some Results of the Investigation of Turbulence in Fronts	59
Pinus, N.Z. Macroturbulent Exchange in the Free Atmosphere	70
Litvinova, V.D., and V.I. Silayeva. Results of Investigating Vertical Air Motions With Free Balloon Flights	79
Shur, G.N. Obtaining the True Form of an Individual Turbulent Gust According to the Dynamic Overload of the Aircraft	98

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Card 2/2

RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.

Computing vertical wind velocities by airplane overloads. Trudy
TSAO no.24:39-43 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Winds) (Aeronautics in meteorology)

S/789/62/000/043/004/005

AUTHORS: Reshchikova, A.A., Silayeva, V.I.

TITLE: Some problems of the methodology of vertical and horizontal aircraft sounding of the atmosphere.

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no.43. Moscow, 1962, 65-71.

TEXT: The paper examines the determination of the dynamic-pressure-correction (DPC) coefficient (C) for the temperature (T) as measured by the ЦАО (TsAO) electrometeorograph (EM) aboard high-speed aircraft (A/C), such as the TU-104 and IL-18 A/C, and discusses the plotting of representative cross-sections through midlatitude jet-streams. The thermometer (TM) element used was a Pt-resistance TM enclosed in a Zaytsev-Ladokhovich metal fairing. The formerly employed method of determining the DPC C by making high-level-speed (V_{max}) and minimum-level-speed (V_{min}) runs of 2 - 3 min each, forward and reverse, over a given horizontal track, was abandoned, since the large turning radii of high-speed A/C make the return to a given track uncertain and the maintenance of a rigorously constant IAS is extremely difficult at either end of the IAS range of such A/C. The new method consists in a constant-elevation operation in which the IAS is gradually varied from V_{max} to V_{min} and back. The test runs were made preferably in anti-cyclonic and clear-sky conditions in which the constant-level horizontal T gradients were extremely small. Flights within ice-crystal clouds, at some distance from

Card 1/4

Some problems of the methodology of vertical...

S/789/62/000/043/004/005

frontal phenomena, were also satisfactory. The DPC C was then determined from the IAS and T readings; it assumed the same value for the TU-104 and the IL-18 A/C for the given faired EM. Errors: Frequently, the EM pressure (P) reading during take-off (TO) and landing (L) is at variance with station pressure by as much as 10-12 mb; this is attributed to airflow irregularities in the TO and L configuration of the A/C; hence, station data should be employed and not EM data. Displacements of the light dots of the K4-51 recorder should be verified by reference to their initial positions. If a flight, while following an isobar, passes above an underlying frontal surface, the elevation determination may be in error by 100-200 m, unless a vertical sounding through the frontal surface provides accurate information about the vertical T distribution. Static-pressure-line leaks may be a source of major errors. A comparison between A/C soundings and balloon soundings performed within 2 hrs of the APOB was made. T inversions, isothermal layers, and the tropopause were picked up by the A/C EM some 300 m earlier than by the radio-sonde (smaller time lag because of better ventilation). A/C soundings picked up thin inversion layers that were missed completely by the balloon sondes. In the 1-9-km layer the balloon-sonde T readings were, in the mean, 2.3°C lower than the A/C readings, with a r.m.s. deviation of $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Above the 9-km level (tropopause) the difference between the means became smaller, the r.m.s. deviation greater. Some aspects of the construction of mean vertical atmospheric cross-sections are

Card 2/4

Some problems of the methodology of vertical...

S/789/62/000/043/004/005

described, for example, mean vertical soundings performed by an expedition in the Far East in which jet-stream phenomena were found to be associated with an upper front which could be traced from a 5-6-km elevation to the tropopause within its steepest or broken-up portion, and in which it was made manifest that the jet-stream axis was located underneath the tropical tropopause in its warm region. To obtain such a mean cross-section, each individual aerological cross-section was divided into rectangles, the height of which was the vertical distance from the point of intersection of the tropical tropopause with the upper boundary of the frontal surface (Point (a) on Fig. 3, shown on Card 44) to the intersection of the same vertical with the lower boundary of the frontal surface (b), and the width of which was the horizontal distance from the latter point (b) to the upper boundary of the frontal surface (c). For each of these rectangles the mean T and mean wind velocity was determined. If any one rectangle covers a frontal region or regions above and below the tropopause, then two mean temperatures must be computed. The mean wind velocity should be obtained as a deviation of the isotachs passing through the rectangle under consideration from the maximum isotach of the jet stream. The result is a mean vertical cross-section of the jet stream. The center of the coordinates is tentatively placed at the point of intersection of the tropical tropopause with the frontal surface. The mean isotach isodeviations (in %) and the mean isotherms are connected with continuous and broken lines, respectively. Similarly, cross-sections can be drawn showing the distribution of A/C g-loads

Card 3/4

Some problems of the methodology of vertical...

S/789/62/000/043/004/005

in jet streams. There are 3 figures and 3 Russian-language Soviet references.

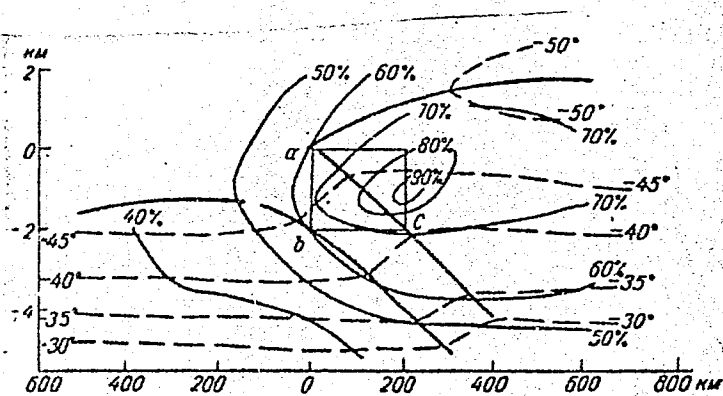


Fig. 3. Model of a cross-section of a jet stream.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 4/4

L 10527-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) ASD(a)-5/RAEM(t) RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4029187

S/0078/64/009/004/0876/0882

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, A. A.; Yarembash, Ye. I.; Kuznetsov, V. G.; Vigileva, Ye. B.; Reshchikova, A. A.; Antonova, L. I.

TITLE: Lanthanum tellurides

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 876-882

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum telluride, crystal structure, lanthanum sesquitelluride, lanthanum ditelluride, lanthanum tritelluride, conductivity, electric resistance temperature coefficient, specific electric resistance, thermal electromotive force

ABSTRACT: A series of alloys of the La-Te system, containing 50-80 at.% Te was investigated at temperatures below the liquidus line. The following telluride phases were found: LaTe , La_2Te_3 (La_3Te_4), La_4Te_7 ($\text{La}_7\text{Te}_{12}$), LaTe_2 , and LaTe_3 . These compounds can be synthesized by a single-stage thermal reaction of La with Te in 1:1, 2:2 and 1:2 molar ratios. The sesquitelluride La_2Te_3 (La_3Te_4) crystallizes in the Th_3P_4 lattice, parameter $a = 9.6000 \pm 0.0005$ Å; $d_{110}^{20} = 6.53$ Å/cm³. The structures of La_4Te_7 ($\text{La}_7\text{Te}_{12}$) and LaTe_2 are similar. The ditelluride LaTe_2

Card 1/4

L 10527-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4029187

2

crystallizes in a tetragonal lattice, $a = 4.547 \pm 0.003$ Å, $c = 9.158 \pm 0.006$ Å; $d_{110}^{20} = 6.80$ gm/cm³. Its single crystals are fairly stable in air but disintegrate on prolonged storage. The gold-cinnamon colored tritelluride LaTe₃ dissociates on heating in vacuum to form the ditelluride and free tellurium: $\text{LaTe}_3 \xrightarrow{400^\circ\text{C}} \text{LaTe}_{2+x}(1-x)\text{Te}$. All the tellurides except LaTe₂ show p-type conductivity; the temperature coefficient of their electric resistance is negative. The values of the specific electric resistance and the thermal electromotive force of the lanthanum tellurides and their dependence on composition were determined. "Susceptibility measurements were conducted by V. I. Byelov." Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Aug63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/4

L 10527-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4029187

ENCLOSURE: 01

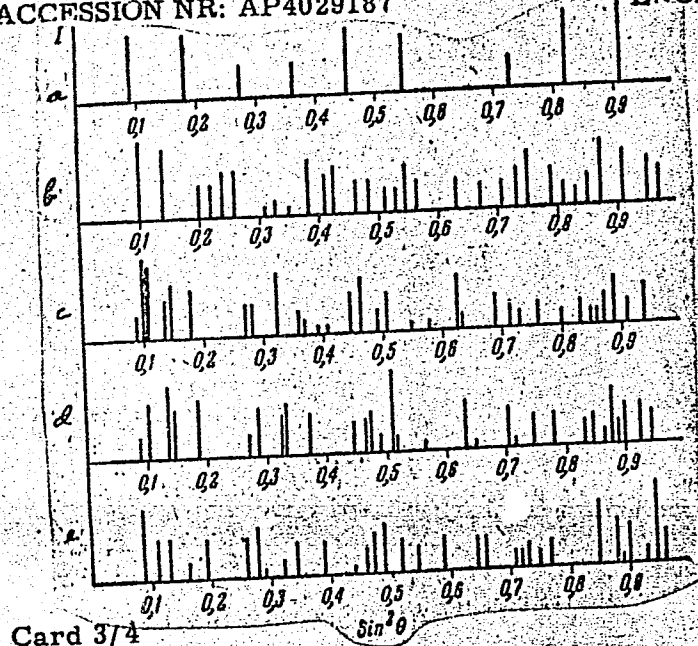


fig. 1

X-ray diagrams of phases in
the La-Te system:
a--LaTe; b--La₂Te₃; c--La₄Te₇
d--LaTe₂; e--LaTe₃

L 10527-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4029187

ENCLOSURE: 02

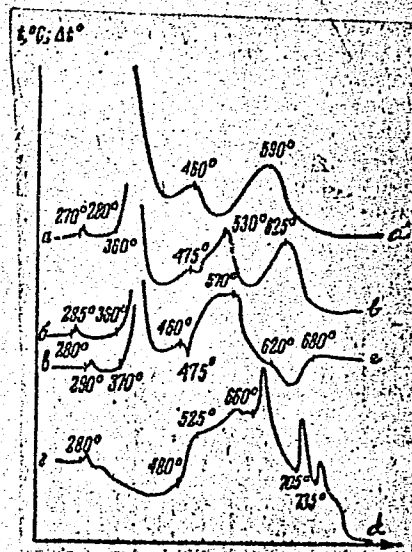


fig. 2

Differential thermal analysis curves

a--La:Te - 1:1; b--La:Te - 2:3; c--La:Te - 1:2; d--La:Te - 2:3

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AF7005858

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/012/3637/3639

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, K. S.; Reshchikova, L. M.; Besnosikov, B. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics, SO AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Anomalies of elastic properties in KMnF_3

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3637-3639

TOPIC TAGS: elastic wave, temperature dependence, potassium compound, manganese compound, fluoride, crystal lattice vibration, second order phase transition

ABSTRACT: In view of observation of anomalies in elastic properties of strontium titanate, the authors check on the possible existence of such anomalies in other perovskite substances, particularly KMnF_3 . The crystals were grown in graphite crucibles in an argon atmosphere. The temperature dependence of the elastic wave velocities were determined by pulsed ultrasonic methods at 30 MHz. The temperature dependence of the wave velocity decreased with decreasing temperature, first slowly and then abruptly at 200K, with very strong absorption at 180-190K where measurements could not be made. An increase was then observed below 180K. Twinning was observed by optical means at 180K. A similar wave-velocity dependence and absorption anomaly near 180 - 190K was observed in measurements with shear waves in the [100] direction. The anomaly in the elastic properties of KMnF_3 near the phase transition point (184K) is similar to that observed in SrTiO_3 at 110K, but the region of anomalous behavior is broader in KMnF_3 , beginning at 20 - 25° before the transition point, probably as

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AF7005858

a result of the larger lattice distortion. Since the phase transition of KMnF_3 is not accompanied by anomalies of the magnetic or dielectric properties, it is proposed that the anomalies are due primarily to changes in the lattice vibration spectrum. The spontaneous lattice deformation arising in the low-temperature phase can be interpreted from the point of view of Landau's theory of second-order phase transitions. The anomalies in the velocity and absorption of the elastic wave near the transition can also have a relaxation character. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036322

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/018/011/K017/K020

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, K. S.; Reshchikova, L. M.; Beznosikov, B. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, Krasoyarsk

TITLE: Behavior of the elastic constants of KMnF_3 single crystals near the transition of puckering

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 18, no. 11, 1966, K17-K20

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity, phase transition, ^{single}crystal structure, cubic crystal

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the anomaly in the elastic behavior of KMnF_3 single crystals. KMnF_3 has two phase transitions. Above 184K the crystals have a cubic structure. Below this temperature they possess orthorhombic symmetry. The crystals were grown from a melt of MnF_2 and KFHF in Ar and HF gas atmosphere. The specimen had orientations of [100] [110], and [111], and linear dimensions of 1.9545, 1.3560, and 1.3203 cm, respectively. The velocities of longitudinal and shear elastic waves in these directions were measured by an ultrasonic pulse method (3×10^7 cps). A sharp anomaly in the elasticity of KMnF_3 single crystals was found in the vicinity of the upper phase transition. All velocities (V) rise with the temperature in the cubic phase in the range investigated. For the majority of crystals, the slopes of $C_{ik}(T)$ and $V(T)$ curves (C_{ik} is the elastic constant) are negative. At 20 to 30° above the transition (for the above-mentioned crystals the

Card 1/2

L 28487-66 EPF(n)-2/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m) IJP(c) AT
 ACC NR: AP6013136 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/004/0759/0762
 AUTHOR: Kvartskhava, I.F.; Meladze, R.D.; Khautiyev, E.Yu.; Reshchetnyak, N.G. 58
 ORG: none E
 TITLE: On reasons for the limitation of the velocity of plasmoids in rail accelerators
 SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 4, 1966, 759-762
 TOPIC TAGS: plasma accelerator, plasma acceleration, rail accelerator, plasmoid, plasma gun
 ABSTRACT: It is suggested that the reason why the velocities of plasmoids in rail accelerators are more than an order of magnitude lower than the possible stationary drift velocities in the crossed fields is that not one plasmoid, but a chain of successive plasmoids, is formed in the accelerator. Experimental data are reviewed which indicate that a number of plasmoids are in fact produced; the failure to observe multiple plasmoid production in some experiments is ascribed to the complexity of the phenomena that can arise. The mechanism of multiple plasmoid production is discussed. The repeated breakdowns giving rise to the successive plasmoids reduce the applied potential, limit the velocity of the plasmoids, and regulate the quantity of accelerated plasma. It is argued that currents will circulate between the successive plasmoids of the chain, as a result of which most of the discharge current will be carried by the first and last plasmoids of the chain and the intervening ones will not
 Card 1/2 UDC: 523.9

L 28487-66

ACC NR: AP6013136

interact strongly with the magnetic field. If there is gas ahead of the first plasmoid
a hydrodynamic shock front will be formed; otherwise the first plasmoid can reach a
velocity considerably exceeding the drift velocity of the intermediate ones. The
presented picture of the phenomena in a rail accelerator is somewhat oversimplified;
it will be elaborated and complicating phenomena will be discussed in future articles.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 22Oct65

ORIG. REF: 004

OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 U U

RESHANOV, A.

Change the system of work remuneration for loading and unloading.
Sots.trud 4 no.1:129 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Longshoremen) (Wages)

RESHANOV, A.S.

Growth of labor productivity and the wage system for loading and unloading operations. Rech. transp. 16 no.6:6-8-Je '57.

(MIRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarplaty Gor'kovskogo porta.
(Loading and unloading) (Wages)

RESHANOV, A.S.

Using an electromagnetic hoist in the Gorkiy harbor. Rech.transp.

15 no.12:26-26 D '56.

(MLBA 10:2)

(Gorkiy Hoisting machinery)

SOKOLOV, V.N., RESHANOV, A.S.

Effect of the time factor on the break-up of drops in a stream
made turbulent by a bubbling gas. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1068-
1075 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета.
(Drops) (Dispersion)

YANISHEVSKIY, A.V.; RESHANCV, A.S.; BOLOTOVSKAYA, R.M.

Production of high dispersion polyvinyl acetate powders.
Plast. massy no.8:31-33 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; SHESHLYANNIKOVA, E.M.; RESHCHENKO, Z.I.

Simultaneous complex treatment of alumina-containing highly ferrous,
alkali aluminosilicates. TSvet.met. 38 no.7:58-62 J1 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

A. REZHONSTOV

"Automotive electric crane for loading timber. Tr. from the Russian." p. 41.
(POLANA Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.S., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

RESHCHIKOV, Dmitriy Sergeyevich

[With the aid of functional prosthesis] S pomoshch'iu rabochego
proteza. Moskva, Koiz, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(ARTIFICIAL LIMBS)

RESHCHIKOV, F. Y.

25269. RESHCHIKOV, F. K. O nepravil'nom kormlenii skota zhomom.
Sathar. prom-st, ' 1949, No. 7, S. 40-41

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

MECHONIKOV, G.V., inzhener.

Pontoon-type floating pumping station. Gidr. mel. 9 no. 7:10-15
J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Pumping stations)

Reshchikov, G. V.
SUBJECT: USSR/Floating Pumping Stations

"99-7-2/14

AUTHOR: Reshchikov, G. V., Engineer

TITLE: "Floating Type Pumping Stations" (Plavuchiye nasosnye stantsii poplavkovogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 7, pp 10-15, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electrified floating pumping stations have been used extensively on the KURA River of the AZERBAIDZHAN SSR during recent years. Endeavoring to improve the design of these stations, the department for mechanization of the chief administration of Kuraarskvodstroy developed a floating type pumping station with vertical rotary pumps. The station consisted of 2 pontoons, manufactured of 4 mm thick sheet metal, each 11 m long, 2 m wide, and 1.4 m high, equipped with 2 vertical circular pumps of the type 20ПРБ-60 (20 PrV-60), with a capacity of 0.75 cu m/sec per unit.

These stations required but half of the material for construction, are easy to assemble, service and operate.

The article contains 3 figures, 1 table, 2 diagrams, and 2 photographs.

Card 1/2

99-7-2/14

TITLE: "Floating Type Pumping Stations" (Plavuchiye nasosnye stantsii
poplavkovogo tipa)

ASSOCIATION: KURAAARAKSVODSTROY (КУРААРАКВОДСТРОЙ)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

LESCHENOV, G. V.

29133 Stroitel'stvo elektrifitsirovaniykh plovuchikh nasesnykh s antsiy na reke
kure (dlya orosheniya poley). Girotekhn s'bit-vo, 1949, No. 1, s. 27-29

SO: Metopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, 'ol. 30, Moskov, 1949

RESHCHIKOV, Mikhail Andreyevich; YUNATOV, A.A., doktor biolog.nauk,otv.red.;
KUL'TIASOV, I.M., red.izd-va: VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.; SIMKINA,
G.S., tekhn.red.

[Steppes of western Transbaikalia] Stepi Zapadnogo Zabaikal'ia.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 171 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR.
Vostochno-Sibirskii filial, Irkutsk. Trudy, no.34) (MIRA 14:7)
(Transbaikalia--Steppes)

1. RESHCHIKOV, M. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Feather Grass-Transbaikalia
7. Discovery of new species of feather grass in Transbaikalia. Bot. zhur.
37 no. 6 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

RESHCHIKOV, M. A.

"The Steppes of Southeastern Trans-Baykaliya." Cand Biol Sci,
Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR (Apr-Jun 54).
(Vest Ak Nauk, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

RESHCHIKOV, M.A. (Irkutsk)

Discovery of an association with the dominant species *Stipa Klemenzii*
Roshev. in southeastern Transbaikalia. Bot.zhur. 39 no.4:588-591 J1-Ag
'54. (MLR 7:10)
(Transbaikalia--Grasses) (Grasses--Transbaikalia) (Botany--Ecology)

RESCHCHIKOV, P. M.

CO

18

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The absorption of carbon monoxide by solutions of copper ammonium salts. N. M. Zhavoronkov and P. M. Reschchikov. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 1933, No. 8, 41-9. CuNH_4 formate absorbs CO more readily than the lactate, but the soln. is less stable and cannot be regenerated as well. Both are superior to the chloride and acetate. At least 20 g. per l. of Cu^{++} should be present in the soln. to prevent sepu. of free Cu. The concn. of NH_3 in the soln. should be 123-150 g. per l. Absorption occurs best at 0-20°, but in com. practice 15-20° is sufficient. Regeneration of the soln. should take place at 70-80° and 1 atm. or less. H. M. Leicester.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

18000 447 044 041

18000 447 044 041

SHORIN, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SHCHEPKIN, S.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, prof., otv. red.; LASTOVTSEV, A.M., prof. red.; KARAVAYEV, N.M., prof., red.; KOKOREV, D.T., prof., red.; PETROKAS, L.V., prof., red.; RESHCHIKOV, P.M., dots., red.; SOKOLOV, S.N., prof., red.; SOKOLOV, S.I., prof., red.; KHODZHAYEV, A.M., dots., red.; LEBEDEV, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Investigation and calculation of heat engineering and power generating processes] Issledovaniia i raschety teploenergeticheskikh i energo-khimicheskikh protsessov; sbornik statei. Pod red. S.N.Shorina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Heat engineering) (Power engineering)

RESHCHIKOV, P.M., kand.tekh.nauk, dotsent

Fortieth anniversary of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery.
Khim.mash. no.2:5-6 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Chemical engineering--Study and teaching)

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; RESHCHIKOV, V.P.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.; FERTUKOVA, N.M. (Moskva)

Dynamics of the restoration of hematopoiesis in irradiated mice following bone marrow transplantation. Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 6 no.2:26-31 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dyestvitel'nyy chlen ANU SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov). (RADIATION SICKNESS) (BONE MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

RESHCHIKOV, V. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "^{Variation in}~~Changes~~ of conditioned reflex
activity in dogs and ^{the} ~~course~~ of experimental neuroses under action of
artificial hydrosulfuric and carbonate baths." Mos, 1958. 10 pp
(Min of Health RSFSR, Central Inst of Health Resort^{Sci}), 200 copies
(KL, 16-58, 124)

-114-

RESHCHIKOV, V.P.

On the transplantation of hemopoietic organs and tissues in diseases of the blood system. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:16-23 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM transpl.)

(BLOOD DISEASES ther.)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-12
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity, Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51330

Author : Reshechikov, V.P.

Inst :
Title : Changes of Conditional Reflex Activity in Dogs under the
Influence of Hydrogen Sulfite and Carbon Dioxide Baths.

Orig Pub : Vopr. kurortol., fizioterapii i lechebn. fiz. Kultury,
1957, No 4, 49-56.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RESCHIKOV, V. P.
RESCHIKOV, V. P.

Change in the conditioned reflex activity of dogs as affected by hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz. kul't. 22 no.4:49-56 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Fiziologicheskoy laboratorii otdela e ksperimental'noy kurorto-
logii (zav. F.D.Vasilenko) Tsentral'nogo instituta kurortologii
(dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk G.N.Pospelova)
(HYDROGEN SULFIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CARBON DIOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RESHCHIKOV, V.P.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.; FERTUKOVA, N.M.

Influence of homologous bone marrow transplantation on the course of leukemic processes in mice with transplanted leukosis. Probl. gemat.i perel.krovi no.9:17-21 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(MARROW---TRANSPLANTATION) (LEUKEMIA)

ROSTOVTSSEV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKHODAYEV, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RESHCHIKOV, Yu.P., inzh., GOLOVIN, B.I., inzh.

Certain structural improvements in P-5 tensile testing machines
for short time testing at high temperatures. Trudy MATI no.43:131-
135 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Testing machines)

RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.; SILAYEVA, V.I.; SHMETER, S.M.

Growth of cumulonimbus and the characteristics of the overlying
temperature field in the upper troposphere and in the tropopause
zone. Trudy TSO no.47:55-62 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 4142-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/FCC EM/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022881

UR/2789/65/000/063/0056/0069

551.555.4, 551.551.5

45
41
B+1

AUTHOR: Reshchikova, A. A.

TITLE: Three-dimensional distribution of orographic turbulent zones in the Adler-Novorossiysk sector during a bora

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya, Trudy, no. 63, 1965.
Voprosy dinamiki atmosfery (Problems of atmospheric dynamics), 56-69

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, wind, turbulence, aircraft

ABSTRACT: In the fall of 1963, the TsAO, jointly with GosNII GVF, TsIP, and GGO studied turbulence above the Black Sea Coast in the sector from Adler to Novorossiysk. Investigations were carried out with an LI-2 airplane laboratory and an MI-4 helicopter. The airplane was equipped for determining air temperature, pressure, moisture content, vertical overloading, pitch, and roll. Investigations of the aerological structure of the Novorossiysk bora and the distribution of the turbulent zone in the bora layer, which give rise to rough flying for aircraft, indicate that: 1) an inversion layer is present during the bora above both windward and leeward slopes of the mountain range; 2) at the beginning

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022881

of the bora, the inversion above the leeward and windward slopes occurs at a uniform height (somewhere between 1.2 and 2 km in the examples studied). As the bora develops, the inversion over the leeward slope occurs at a lower level, and at the end of the bora the inversion is at the earth's surface. Above the windward slope the height of the inversion layer remains practically the same; 3) the vertical temperature gradient in the inversion layer above the leeward slope is much greater than that over the windward slope; 4) turbulence, causing bumpiness in aircraft, is present from the earth's surface to the upper boundary of the inversion layer above the leeward slope. The intensity of the turbulence gradually declines with height; 5) in the investigated region of bumpiness, the most intense disturbance occurs in the Gelendzhik-Betta region; 6) the horizontal distribution of the turbulence coefficient in the bora zone is much more uniform than the distribution of overload in the airplane. This is apparently due to the fact that the scale of wind gustiness increases with decrease in amplitude. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 006
Card 2/2

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES, AC